

# Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I., APRIL 25, 1903.

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## The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

121 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1774, and is now in its one hundred and forty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with few exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is a valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Speeches copied sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

## New Organization.

The Wyoming-Colorado Oil Company of Cheyenne, Wyoming, with principal office at Newport, R. I., has just been launched. The company has secured valuable lands in Boulder County, Colorado, in the oil belt and between producing wells, and propose to sink wells at an early date on their property, agents having been secured for the sale of treasury stock for development purposes, and the fact that this is a proven field for an excellent lubricating oil in large quantities at good prices and is attracting attention from capitalists all over the country augurs well for the enterprise. The company is organized as follows:—Hon. Henry C. Anthony of Portsmouth, President, Dr. A. C. Sanford, Vice President, Robert C. Bachelier, Treasurer, Max Levy, Counsel, Simeon Hazard, Secretary and James H. Ransom, Field Manager.

## County Club Dinner.

The second annual dinner of the Newport County Club was held at the club rooms on Tuesday evening. About thirty-five members occupied seats at the tables in the large music room. The rooms were handsomely decorated with long streamers and with plants, and the tables presented an attractive appearance with their decorations of flowers and greenery amid the white nappery while soft light of the many candles glowed through the paper shades.

The dinner was served by Andrew W. Lodkey, the new steward of the club. Col. William P. Clarke officiated as toastmaster and a number of the members spoke briefly. The dinner was a complete success.

On Sunday evening, April 26th, Rhode Island Lodge and Excelsior Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., will attend divine service in Emmanuel Church. Rev. R. B. Pomeroy, assistant rector, will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion, in commemoration of the 84th anniversary. On Sunday evening, May 10th, the lodges will attend service at the First Presbyterian Church, the sermon to be preached by Rev. G. W. Mead. The Noble Grand is desirous of a large attendance at both of the services. Tuesday evening, April 28th, will be ladies' night for Excelsior Lodge, when the members and their lady friends will assemble in Odd Fellows Hall for a social evening.

The general board of the navy has decided to organize all the torpedo craft into a division, of which Captain Converse will probably take command, with rendezvous at Newport, when he is relieved of the command of the Illinois by Rear Admiral Bradford, next fall. Captain Converse will serve part of the time afloat and will have direction of practically everything pertaining to the torpedo craft.

The body of Charles Harmon, a nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harmon, residing on Harrington street, was discovered by Officer Tobin Monday morning in the vicinity of Cod-dington wharf, floating about. The medical examiner was at once notified and gave his opinion as accidental drowning. The boy was last seen alive by his parents about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The body was taken to his parents' home.

At the thirteenth annual session of the Grand Council of Rhode Island, Royal Arcanum, held in Providence on Thursday, George W. Tilley of this city was elected grand orator, and Edward L. Spencer of this city was re-elected grand treasurer. The annual reports showed the order to be in a flourishing condition in this State.

The spring meeting of the Boston Presbytery was held in the First Presbyterian Church of Quincy, Mass., this week. There were about one hundred delegates present representing every State in New England and various cities in the provinces and Lower Canada. The fall meeting is to be held with the First Presbyterian Church in this city.

James Rouse died at his home at the Coal Mines, Portsmouth, R. I., Tuesday. He had resided in that vicinity for 60 years and had made many friends by his sterling qualities. A widow and five children survive him.

Edward Fagan, son of Mr. Patrick Fagan, who was a student at Holy Cross college, where he was preparing himself for the priesthood, died at his father's residence on Wednesday in the eighteenth year of his age.

Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D., has been chosen orator of the day, and Rev. A. P. Record chaplain of the day for the Memorial Day exercises.

Mr. James Lawton of Chelsea, Mass., is in the city, having been called here by the sudden death of his aged mother, Mrs. Sallie Freeborn Lawton.

The condition of Pitcher Frank Corridon, who is ill with pneumonia at St. Louis, is reported to be serious.

## State Federation.

The Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its annual meeting in this city tomorrow, the sessions being held at Masonic Hall. The meeting is held here by invitation of the Current Topics Club of this city, Paradise Club of Middletown, and Oliphant Club of Portsmouth. The clubs from other parts of the State will come by special boat from Providence, leaving at nine o'clock. An interesting program has been arranged as follows:

MORNING SESSION, 11:30 A. M.  
Meeting called to order by the President  
Invocation  
Mrs. T. Calvin McClelland  
Address of Welcome  
Mrs. M. W. Marsh  
President Current Topics Club  
Response  
Mrs. Alice M. Johnson  
President Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs  
Reports of Secretaries  
Report of Treasurer  
Reports of Standing Committees  
Amendment to By-Laws III  
Presentation of New Clubs  
Vincent, Chautauqua, Literary and Scientific Circle, Phased Club  
Business for Delegates  
Report of the Credentials Committee  
Mrs. J. P. Sanborn, Chairman  
Election  
Intermission  
AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 P. M.  
Program of Music  
Miss Jeannette Chase, Violin  
Miss Augustus H. Swan, Harpiste  
Miss Marian G. Dowling, Accompanist  
Solo—Come Live with Me  
Minette von Weber  
Invitation to the Dance  
Miss Chase  
(a) Swallows  
Cowen  
(b) Border Ballad  
Mr. Swan  
A. Tebetschulin  
Alla Zingaresca  
Miss Chase  
Beauty's Eyes  
Miss Chase  
Tosti  
Address  
The Benefits of College Education  
Anne Crosby, Secretary  
Dean of Pembroke  
Singing of State Song

## Trading Stamps.

Trading stamps and trade commission—we fail to see any difference between one and the other; both are alike a tax upon trade, and but a little of it goes to the parties in the transaction. Trading stamps are not given alike to all cash customers. How a merchant can justify a system that does not deal alike to all we cannot say; but it is true that the largest and best cash customer gets no discount, nor is he offered the petty and contemptible stamps, which (if he could accumulate \$10 of them) would entitle him to a rocking chair worth \$1. That a respectable trader should resort to such clap trap to get trade is surprising; it gives his business a cheap look, and besides it is no small tax upon his trade, unless he advances his prices to cover the commission he pays to these leeches upon the public.

If the seller can afford to do business for less profit he who pays the bills should have the benefit.

Trade stamps are a snare and a delusion to tickle those who are looking for something for nothing. It should be plain to all that the profits of those who sell them must come from the buyer or the seller and goes to him who does nothing for the large profits he gets out of the business of others.

MERCHANT.

## Supreme Court.

The case of State vs. Malcolm King was taken up Monday morning and King was sentenced to 30 days in the Providence County Jail on a charge of attempting to commit larceny. The case of Curry vs. Olmstead to recover on a contract occupied the session on Monday and a large part of Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount of the last payment on the contract, with interest, amounting to \$2,888.22.

The indictment against William E. Raines, a soldier, for assault with a dangerous weapon on Calvin McCarthy, was taken up. The affair occurred in a barn on March 10 last. The verdict was guilty. The sentence was eight months in Providence County Jail.

The case of Honora Healey vs. James J. Martin, et ux, for trespass, brought up the rights to certain property near Underwood court. A number of witnesses were called. The verdict was for plaintiff for \$10.

The vestry of Trinity Church held a special meeting Tuesday evening, at which Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of the church tendered his resignation, on account of ill health. The vestry voted not to accept the resignation, but to grant him a year's leave of absence. Mr. Stone has been rector of Trinity Church for four years, and during that time has made a host of friends.

Weekend Shaver Tribe of Red Men of this city went to Providence by special boat Thursday evening to take part in the grand initiation by the tribes of the State. A large number of candidates went up from here. The boat returned to Newport at about 4:30 yesterday morning.

Miss Rebekah K. Bowditch, clerk in the office of the superintendent of schools, is seriously ill in New York, and is for the present unable to return to her home here.

## City Council.

The city council held a special meeting on Friday evening of last week for the purpose of taking action on the high school matter. The council voted to revoke the authority previously given to the finance committee to issue \$100,000 in bonds for the construction of the building and also voted to direct the mayor to execute quitclaim deeds to the Central court property back to the original owners.

After reading the mayor's call for the special meeting the following resolution was presented:

"Resolved, That as the committee on finance have not issued or prepared for the issue of the \$100,000 in bonds which they were directed to issue on May 1, 1903, by the resolution passed March 3, 1903, therefore the authority given in said resolution of March 3, 1903, be and the same is hereby revoked and annulled."

This resolution was passed by the board of aldermen, Alderman Bliss alone voting in the negative. In the common council the vote stood 12 to 1, Councilman Ritchie voting against the resolution.

The following resolution was presented:

"Resolved, Whereas a petition having been presented to the City Council of the city of Newport, protesting against the city of Newport constructing a new high school building on the land condemned by the school committee of the city of Newport on Central court (or street) and

"Whereas, The City Council of the city of Newport does not believe the situation selected by the school committee is a fit and proper site for the erection thereon of the new high school building; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the City Council of the city of Newport declines to appropriate any money for the erection on said Central court site of a new high school building.

"Resolved, That Patrick J. Boyle, mayor of the city of Newport, be and he hereby is empowered and directed to execute, in the name of the city of Newport, quitclaim deeds in favor of Henry Hall and George H. Barker (the former owners of the land condemned by the school committee of the city of Newport) of the land formerly owned by them on Central court (or street), provided that no costs shall accrue against or be paid by the city of Newport for any proceedings heretofore taken by the school committee of the city of Newport, or hereafter taken under the provisions of this resolution."

In the board of aldermen Alderman Bliss protested against the passage of this resolution, but when the motion to pass the resolution was put the vote stood 4 to 1 in favor. In the common council the vote stood 9 to 4 in favor of passage, Councilmen Ritchie, Wilbur, Austin and Milne voting in the negative.

Two petitions for granolithic sidewalks were referred to the committee on streets and highways and an invitation to attend the Newport Band concert was received and accepted.

The council then adjourned.

Mrs. Phebe Rebecca, wife of Mr. William P. Smith, died very suddenly at her home on Walnut street at an early hour Wednesday morning in the fifty-ninth year of her age. Tuesday evening she attended the meeting of the Women's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., of which she was a member, and was in excellent spirits. She was taken ill soon after she reached her home and lived only a few hours. She was a daughter of the late Freeborn and Rebecca Albro.

Besides her husband an adopted daughter survives her.

Miss Mollie Nixon and Mr. Edward Kavanagh were married at St. Joseph's church Wednesday morning, Rev. Father Doran officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Kavanagh, sister of the groom, and Mr. Patrick Nixon, brother of the bride, was best man.

A reception followed at the future home of the newly wedded couple on Dean avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Kavanagh left via the Fall River line on a wedding trip to New York.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier died in New York on Tuesday. Mrs. Collier was Miss Sara Van Allen and her wedding took place early last summer in this city.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., (retired), of this city, has been invited to represent the navy at the international Red Cross conference at Geneva.

Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Ferns of Brooklyn are at the Smith cottage on Washington street for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sayer have been receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Mrs. John C. Stoddard is entertaining her son, Mr. John H. Stoddard, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bachelier have returned from an extended visit to the South.

## Recent Deaths.

WILLIAM C. TOWNSEND.

Hon. William C. Townsend died suddenly at his home on Brinley street on Wednesday evening. Although his health had been poor for some time he had not been confined to his bed, nor even to his house. On Wednesday he complained of not feeling well and retired when he died immediately.

Mr. Townsend was one of the best known citizens of Newport having held many offices of trust. He was a staunch Republican and was for many years prominent in the councils of the party. He was born in this city on May 17, 1823, the son of Thomas Townsend, who was for many years proprietor of the Townsend Coffee House, near the United States Hotel. He received his education at Judge Joslyn's private school, and subsequently was associated with his father in his business.

Mr. Townsend had served as an aid on the staff of General J. A. Hazard, commanding the First Brigade, R. I. M., and had been deputy collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the common council of this city from 1858 to 1859 and from 1891 to 1896, and served ten years as a member of the board of aldermen, from 1859 to 1869. He was a representative to the General Assembly 1868-69, 1871-72, 1879-80. He served one term as state auditor in 1869. He was a life long Republican and was for many years a member of the city committee.

Mrs. Sallie Freeborn Lawton.

Mrs. Sallie Freeborn Lawton, widow of Mr. William S. Lawton, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William G. Peckham, on Third street Tuesday noon, in the ninety-five year of her age. Monday evening Mrs. Lawton was stricken with a paralytic shock from which she died. Up to the time of her illness she was in excellent health for her years. She was of an exceptionally bright and cheerful disposition. Despite her advancing years her death came as a severe blow to her family, many of whom were not able to reach here before her death. It was only a short time ago that, surrounded by her entire family, she celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday. On February 9, 1902, the anniversary of her birth, she was baptized by Rev. T. E. Chandler, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Lawton was the mother of nine children, of whom eight are alive: Messrs. James Lawton, of Chelsea, Mass., William S. Lawton, Henry H. Lawton, George C. Lawton of this city, and Mrs. Rebecca Rose, Mrs. Eunice S. Peckham, Mrs. Mary Otto of this city and Mrs. Anna Gladding of Providence.

She had 16 grandchildren and 26 great grandchildren.

Mr. S. E. Weller.

Silas E. Weller, grand vice warden of the grand lodge of the New England Order of Protection, died at his home in Providence on Tuesday after a long illness in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He was a charter member of May Lodge, N. E. O. P., and was elected warden of the lodge the second year after its formation. In 1896 he was elected to the grand lodge and since that time has held the office of trustee, grand sentinel, grand guide and grand vice warden. At the annual meeting in March last he declined, on account of ill health, an election to the office of grand warden, the highest office in the order.

Mr. Weller was a printer of much merit, being a prominent member of the Typographical Union.

A widow survives him, but no children.

Pryce Jones.

Mr. Pryce K. Jones died in this city on Thursday after a long illness, aged 62 years. He had been steward of the Casino Club since 1890, when the Casino was built, and was a very valuable man for the position. By reason of his position he had a wide acquaintance among the summer residents of the city and was highly esteemed by all. He is survived by a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Augustus C. Faerber.

Mr. Jones was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum, and Newport Lodge, B. P. O. Elks. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon and will be attended by the organizations of which he was a member.

Miss Mary L. Townsend.

Miss Mary Louise Townsend died at her home on Division street Monday night. Sunday she suffered from a stroke of paralysis and rapidly grew worse. Three sisters survive her: Mrs. John G. Weaver and Mrs. A. Manton Chase of this city and Mrs. Blatchford of New York.

Wedding Bells.

Pattern—Scenes.

Monday morning at St. Joseph's church occurred the marriage of Miss Mary Catherine Benson, daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. James Benson, and Mr. George Richard Patterson, a large gathering of relatives and friends witnessing the ceremony.

The bride looked very stately and pretty, being dressed in a gown of white nun's veiling, with a long tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of bride's roses. Miss Anne Benson, a sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid and wore a dress of white mousseline de soie over blue silk with a large picture hat. The duties of best man were performed by Mr. John Patterson, brother of the groom.

A bridal breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents on Hall avenue, after which a largely attended reception followed.

The bride received many beautiful and useful gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson left in the evening via the Fall River line for a wedding trip. On their return to Newport they will reside on Willow street.

Berkie Hogan.

At St. Mary's Church Wednesday morning occurred the marriage of Miss Kittie M. Hogan of this city to Mr. John W. Burke of Providence, Rev. Father Meenan officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives and friends, many of whom came from other cities.

The bride wore a gown of white mousseline de soie over white satin and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. Miss Anna Hogan, was bridesmaid, wearing white crepe de chine and a large picture hat. Her bouquet was of white carnations. The duties of best man were performed by Mr. James Burke, a brother of the groom.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother on Anthony street.

Mr. and Mrs. Burke left in the evening for a wedding trip and on their return will reside in Providence.

Bailey Applegate.

Miss Jessie Viola Applegate and Mr. Albert Tanager Bailey, both of Newport, were married at Freehold, N. J., Thursday morning in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Rev. Howard E. Thompson, rector of the church, officiating.

The bride looked very pretty, wearing a traveling suit of brown, with a hat to match. She was given away by her father, Mr. James E. Applegate. The prayer book from which the wedding service was read was a gift to the bride from Rev. Father Beattie, rector of the Zabrick Memorial Church in this city, where both the bride and groom are members.

A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's parents, which was attended by relatives and intimate friends, among the number being some from this city.

The bride has resided in this city with her aunt, Mrs. Jacob Schleith, for many years. The groom is in the government employ at the Torpedo Station.

Sullivan-Brews.

Miss Catherine Cora Brown, formerly of Tuxedo, was married to Mr. James M. Sullivan Tuesday morning at St. Joseph's Church, Rev. Dr. Doran officiating.

The bride wore a dress of grey crepe de chine with a picture hat. She carried a bouquet of gardenias. Miss Mary Roche acted as bridesmaid, wearing a dress of gray with hat to match. Her bouquet was of bridesmaid roses. Mr. Richard Sullivan, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. James M. Roche and M. P. Eagan.

A bridal breakfast was served at 84 Burnside avenue, being followed by a reception, at which a large number of wedding gifts were shown.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan left for Tuxedo on their wedding trip and on their return to Newport will reside on Rose-nath avenue.

Kipton-Houlihan.

Miss Ida Elizabeth Kipton, daughter of Mr. Thomas Kington, was married at St. Joseph's Church Wednesday morning to Mr. Patrick Joseph Houlihan, Rev. Father Deady officiating.

The bride wore a dress of grey crepe de chine with hat to match and carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Mary Marks was the bridesmaid and wore a blue silk dress with chiffon trimmings and a picture hat. Mr. Charles Kirby was best man.

A reception followed at the residence of the couple on John street, where the wedding gifts were shown.

Mr. and Mrs. Houlihan left later in the day for a wedding trip.

Freeborn-Gillis.

Miss Mary Anna Gillis, daughter of Mr. Duncan Gillis, was married to Mr. Charles S. Freeborn, a member of the emergency corps, at St. Joseph's rectory Wednesday, Rev. Father Deady officiating. Miss Jennie Gillis, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and Mr. George Freeborn, of Fall River, cousin of the groom, was best man.

A reception followed at the new home of the couple in The Florentine on Broadway, where a large number gathered to offer congratulations and best wishes to the newly wedded couple.

The bride received many useful and pretty gifts.

## Local Matters.

### Railroad Whist.

William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave another of their enjoyable card parties in Masonic Hall on Thursday evening, the entertainment this time taking the form of "railroad whist." The attendance was large, forty-six tables being engaged. The players were divided into two sections, the tables in each section bearing the names of stations between Newport and Boston. Each section was in charge of a uniformed conductor.

On a platform at the end of the hall a railroad lunch counter was established where passengers could purchase frankfurts, doughnuts, pie, cake, coffee, fruit, etc., and before the evening was over the rush of trade practically put the counter out of business. When Taunton was reached the passengers were given twenty minutes for refreshments and the young ladies at the lunch counter were obliged to "bustle" in the true railroad fashion to supply the orders.

Twenty-one games were played and then the scores were taken. The prizes in the first section were won by Mr. H. W. Lull and Mrs. Cyrus Williams, and in the second section by Mr. John H. Scammon and Miss Amanda Norman. Each prize was a round trip ticket over the New Haven road from Newport to Boston.

Mrs. Clara E. Dennis of Portsmouth wore a charming "Quaker" costume and occupied a seat on the platform. During the evening the trains were "held up" by train robbers wearing black masks and armed with revolvers, but the police force came to the rescue and hustled the robbers away.

News was received here the past week of the death of Miss Mary L. Goss at Redlands, Cal., on April 1st. Miss Goss was well known in this city, being at one time stenographer for Mr. William J. Underwood. She took a deep interest in church work at the United Congregational Church while in this city. Miss Goss left Newport about six years ago, and on account of ill health visited California for a change of climate. The body was brought to Vermont for burial.

Mr. Benjamin Almy, one of the oldest residents of this city, died at the State insane asylum on Wednesday. He had been seized with violent mania and was removed to the institution but a few days before his death. Mr. Almy was an earnest church worker and was highly respected. Funeral services were held in this city on Friday afternoon.

Miss Louise Jurgens has returned from a visit to New York.

## When Knighthood Was In Flower

Or, The Love Story of Charles Brandon and Mary Tudor, the King's Sister, and Henry VIII. in the Reign of His August Majesty King Henry the Eighth.

Re-written and Re-printed into Modern English from Sir Edwin Cassel's Memoir.

By Edwin Cassel (Charles Major)

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(CONTINUED.)

"You are surely right, Sir Edwin, I have no excuse. I can have none, but I will tell you how it was. You remember the day you left me in the waiting room of the king's council, when they were discussing my marriage without one thought of me, as if I were but a slave or a dumb brute that could not feel?" She began to weep a little, but soon recovered herself. "While waiting for you to return the Duke of Buckingham came in. I knew Henry was trying to sell me to the French king, and my heart was full of trouble—from more causes than you can know. All the council, especially that butcher's son, were urging him on, and Henry himself was anxious that the marriage should be brought about. He thought it would strengthen him for the imperial crown. He wants everything and is ambitious to be emperor. Emperor! He would cut a pretty figure! I hoped, though, I should be able to induce him not to sacrifice me to his selfish interests, as I have done before, but I knew only too well it would tax my powers to the utmost this time. I knew that if I did anything to anger or to antagonize him it would be all at an end with me. You know he is so exacting with other people's conduct for one who is so careless of his own—so virtuous by proxy. You remember how cruelly he disgraced and crushed poor Lady Chesterfield, who was in such trouble about her husband and who went to Grouche's only to learn if he were true to her. Henry seems to be particularly sensitive in that direction. One would think it was in the commandments, 'Thou shalt not go to Grouche's.'"

"Well, I knew I could do nothing with Henry if he once learned of that visit, especially as it resulted so fatally. Oh, why did I go? Why did I go? That was why I hesitated to tell Henry at once. I was hoping some other way would open whereby I might save Charles—Master Brandon. While I was waiting along came the Duke of Buckingham, and as I knew he was popular in London and had almost as much influence there as the king, I thought came to me that he might help us."

"I know that he and Master Brandon had passed a few angry words at one time in my ballroom—you remember—but I also knew that the duke was in love with me, you know, or pretended to be—he always said he was—and I felt sure I could by a little flattery, induce him to do anything. He was always protesting that he would give half his blood to serve me. As if anybody wanted a drop of his wretched blood. Poor Master Brandon! His blood—and tears came, choking her words for the moment. "So I told the duke I had promised you and Jane to procure Master Brandon's liberty, and asked him to do it for me. He gladly consented and gave me his knightly word that it should be attended to without an hour's delay. He said it might have to be done secretly in the way of an escape—not officially—as the Londoners were very jealous of their rights and much aroused on account of the killing. Especially, he said, that at that time great caution must be used, as the king was anxious to conciliate the city in order to procure a loan for some purpose—my dowry, I suppose."

"The duke said it should be as I wished; that Master Brandon should escape and remain away from London for a few weeks until the king procured his loan and then be freed by royal proclamation. "I saw Buckingham the next day, for I was very anxious, you may be sure, and he said the keeper of Newgate had told him it had been arranged the night before as desired. I had come to Windsor because it was more quiet, and my heart was full. It is quite a distance from London, and I thought it might afford a better opportunity to—to see—I thought, perhaps Master Brandon might come—might want to—to see Jane and me. In fact, I wrote him before I left Greenwich that I should be there. Then I heard he had gone to New Spain. Now you see how all my troubles have come upon me at once, and this the greatest of them, because it is my fault. I can ask no forgiveness from any one, for I cannot forgive myself."

She then inquired about Brandon's health and spirits, and I left out no distressing detail, you may be sure. During my recital she sat with downcast eyes and tear-stained face playing with the ribbon of her hat. When I was ready to go, she said, "Please say to Master Brandon I should like to see him."

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"You are too late."



"Now you know—"

would wish to be done by?" And she glanced mischievously from Jane to me as the laugh bubbled up from her heart, merry and soft, as if it had not come from what was but now the home of grief and pain.

"I know nothing about how I should like to be done by," said Jane, with a pout. "But if you have such respect for my wisdom I will offer a little more. I think it is time we should be going."

"Now, Jane, you are growing foolish again; I will not go yet," and Mary made manifest her intention by sitting down. She could not bring herself to forego the pleasure of staying, dangerous as she knew it to be, and could not

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)



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"Fighting Joe's" Attack on Lee

A FORTYTH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY  
May 1-3, 1863

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THE great battle of Chancellorsville between the forces of "Fighting Joe" Hooker and Robert E. Lee was decided before a close collision of the advance guards of the contending armies on May 1, 1863. The heavy fighting of that bloody field took place on May 2 and 3.

Thousands had been slaughtered at the foot of Marye's hill, a height dominating the Rappahannock crossings at the town of Fredericksburg and the roads leading therefrom toward Richmond. Hooker's plan was to avoid the carnage which would follow a second attack on the fortified heights and dispose of Lee as a barrier to the Federal advance upon Richmond by a stealthy march around Lee's flank. This march would threaten to cut Lee off from Richmond and compel him to abandon the heights of Fredericksburg in order to save his army. The threat did compel Lee to abandon his entrenched camp along the Fredericksburg heights, but only long enough to meet and turn back Hooker's marching battalions at Chancellorsville, to force his enemy into battle there and send him back across the Rappahannock crippled and defeated.

The Federal army crossed the Rappahannock by fords ten to twenty miles above Fredericksburg, and when Lee discovered the movement he thought that the enemy's intention might be to strike out for Gordonsville, far off on his left rear. He prepared to meet the emergency, but didn't let go of his hold on Fredericksburg. Hooker left a force of 20,000 men under General Sedgwick on the north bank of the Rappahannock to menace the town. After crowding his main army at the upper fords he turned down the right bank, hugging the river and aiming to strike Lee's left flank where it lay in its intrenchments. There was a practicable crossing place six miles above Fredericksburg, which Lee watched jealously, and its control decided the fate of the campaign. This was Banks' ford. Hooker sent a small force from the north side to capture the ford, but the Confederates were in possession, and nothing was done.

On the 1st of May Hooker was marching confidently along three roads leading to Lee's rear. One of them passed close to Banks' ford, and the ground around the ford was open and well adapted for maneuver and battle.



GENERAL HOWARD IN THE CRISIS AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

No opposition from the Confederates was met with on the Banks' ford road, but the advance of the center column under General Sykes encountered the enemy abreast of Sykes' ford about two miles beyond Chancellorsville. The Confederates who headed off Sykes were part of the division of McLaws. They had occupied Lee's lines on the left flank, facing the river, and had merely swung around to a line at right angles with their old position.

After a lively fight Sykes fell back before the enemy and gave way to Hancock, who, as usual, prepared to forge ahead. The ground reached by this center column overlooked Banks' ford, and if that could be cleared of the enemy it would give a short line of communication between the right wing of Hooker's army under his own lead south of the river and the left wing under Sedgwick north of the river.

When Hooker heard the sound of Sykes' guns far at the front, he immediately ordered the three columns which had marched on past Chancellorsville to retire to that point. This left Banks' ford in Lee's grasp and made the distance between the divided wings of Hooker's army twenty miles instead of six. The mistake was fatal to Hooker's chances of beating Lee on that ground.

McLaws followed up his success of forcing back the Federals. Gradually the whole division closed up against the Federal advance. Lee remained with McLaws to direct the fighting,

which was not desperate, but just enough to make Hooker cautious.

In spite of the apparent timidity of "Fighting Joe" in marching backward the moment his troops got in touch with the enemy he still had high hopes of ultimate success. He meant to fight Lee, if Lee would stand for it, upon that rolling, open ground in front of Chancellorsville and Banks' ford. He believed that when Lee found his enemy's army planted there he would retreat toward Richmond. Longstreet, the old warhorse of Lee, was absent in southern Virginia, but Stuart, with his cavalry, lay off on Hooker's right, looking out for the roads to Gordonsville. Stonewall Jackson was at the head of his famous corps, and with him Lee took counsel "how best to get at these people."

As a result of the conference between Lee and Stonewall the latter moved his corps out of the lines at Fredericksburg in the direction of Richmond. The outposts of Hooker saw the Confederates moving away toward Richmond, and Hooker believed that his stroke in crossing the river was a masterpiece. Meanwhile he had put his army behind intrenchments at Chancellorsville and sent out detachments to watch the retreating enemy. Howard's Eleventh corps held Hooker's right flank. Marching far beyond the Federal bank, Stonewall Jackson swept around in a circle and toward the close of May 2 lined up his troops in the thicket on Howard's flank.

At the appointed hour, sitting on horseback at the head of the line, Jackson waved his hand and the bugle sounded the charge. The overconfident Federals lay in the thicket, refusing to believe that the occasional picket firing off Howard's front during the day meant that the enemy was coming in force. In a second's time, with no more warning than the sound of their guns, the Confederates burst through the woods, sweeping down in rear of Howard's breastworks and rolling up his line like a scroll.

Words fail to picture the scene to one who has never seen an army surprised by overwhelming foes. Batteries turned their guns on the enemy only to be overrun the next minute; generals, colonels and captains rushed into the mass to rally and lead their men in resistance. Soldiers were shot down from the front, from the right and from the rear without getting sight of their assailants. Soldiers are trained to fight in line; here was a mob, with no order or cohesion, and the coming of the foe was like a vast tidal wave. Of heroes in the crisis there were hundreds, but none more conspicuous than the one armed Howard, who kept his face to the front, with a battle-axe clamped in the embrace of his empty sleeve and the few inches of steel that remained. But heroism was useless. Jackson swept down the line until brought to a standstill nearer Chancellorsville by Hooker with troops of the Third and Twelfth corps.

While Jackson was smashing in Hooker's right flank, Lee, with McLaws, attacked Hooker's left, where Hancock still held the line. Hooker was between two fires. Beyond the night Stonewall rode out beyond his own pickets to look the ground over for a finishing blow the morning of May 3 and was mortally wounded by random shots of his own men in the enemy. But Hooker had odds in numbers and Jackson had really rushed his column like a wedge into a mass of foes. Fortunately for Lee, Hooker continued to act with caution. Instead of calling up all the troops within reach to dispose of Jackson he sent word to Sedgwick at Fredericksburg to march to Chancellorsville. When Sedgwick got the message, his troops were already in collision with the enemy at Fredericksburg, ready to storm Marye's hill. All day the 3d of May Hooker strained his ears listening for the sound of Sedgwick's guns on his left flank, where Lee and McLaws were pounding away vigorously. But Fredericksburg heights had not been evacuated, although it seemed to Hooker that he was fighting all of Lee's army at Chancellorsville.

As the day wore on the Confederates of Jackson under the leadership of Stuart drove back a brigade of Federals here and a division there, and in a short time the two wings of Lee's army were united in front of Chancellorsville. Lee's batteries took for a target the Chancellorsville house where Hooker stood directing the battle. A shell struck a pillar of the front against which Hooker was leaning and the concussion knocked him down. Quickly the report flew through the ranks that Hooker was killed. Before his fall Hooker had ordered two leading corps to retreat, and after he had rallied from his shock he turned over the command to General Couch with instructions to withdraw the entire army from Chancellorsville to a new position in the rear.

But Chancellorsville was not abandoned without fighting. Federal regiments, brigades and batteries disputed every foot of ground, every thicket and ravine. Batteries were destroyed and generals were killed in heroic struggle to stem the second disaster. Soldiers willing to die in their tracks if called upon to do so were surrounded and driven to the wall by numbers far their inferior. In seeking to avoid battle Hooker had drifted into a hopeless tangle of carnage. Aiming to outguess Lee he had himself been outguessed. GEORGE L. KILMER.

When Knighthood was in Flower

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

Wolsey thought he had won, and to clinch the victory said, in his forceful manner: "Louis XII. will not live a year; let me carry to the king your consent, and I guarantee you his promise as to a second marriage."

It was an instant Mary's eyes shot fire, and her face was like the blackest stormcloud. "Carry this to the king: That I will see him and the whole kingdom will be before I will marry Louis of France. That is my answer once and for all. Good even, Master Wolsey." And she swept out of the room with lead up and dilating nostrils, the very picture of defiance.

After Wolsey had gone Jane said to Mary: "Don't you think it would have been better had you sent a softer answer to your brother? I believe you could reach his heart even now if you were to make the effort. You have not tried in this matter as you did in the others."

"Perhaps you are right, Jane. I will go to Henry."

Mary waited until she knew the king was alone, and then went to him.

On entering the room she said: "Brother, I sent a hasty message to you by the bishop of Lincoln this morning, and have come to ask your forgiveness."

"Ah, little sister, I thought you would change your mind. Now you are a good girl."

"Oh, do not misunderstand me. I asked your forgiveness for the message. As to the marriage, I came to tell you that it would kill me and that I could not bear it. Oh, brother, you are not a woman. You cannot know. Henry flew into a passion and, with oaths and curses, ordered her to leave him unless she was ready to give her consent. She had but two courses to take, so she left with her heart full of hatred for the most brutal wretch who ever sat upon a throne, and that is making an extreme case. As she was going she turned upon him like a fury and exclaimed:

"Never, never! Do you hear? Never!"

Preparations went on for the marriage just as if Mary had given her solemn consent. The important work of providing the trousseau began at once. When the queen went to her with silks and taffetas and fine cloths to consult about the trousseau, although the theme was one which would interest almost any woman, she would have none of it, and when Catherine insisted upon her trying on a certain gown she called her a blackamoor, tore the garment to pieces and ordered her to leave the room.

Henry sent Wolsey to tell her that the 13th day of August had been fixed upon as the day of the marriage, De Longueville to act as the French king's proxy, and Wolsey was glad to come off with his life.

Matters were getting into a pretty tangle at the palace. Mary would not speak to the king, and poor Catherine was afraid to come within arm's length of her. Wolsey was glad to keep out of her way, and she flew at Buckingham with talons and beak upon first sight. As to the battle with Buckingham, it was short, but decisive, and this was the way it came about: There had been a passage between the duke and Brandon, in which the latter had tried to coax the former into a duel, the only way of course to settle the weighty matters between them. Buckingham, however, had had a taste of Brandon's noble sword play and, bearing in mind Jackson's fate, did not care for any more. They had met by accident, and Brandon, full of smiles and as polite as a Frenchman, greeted him.

"Doubtless my lord, having crossed swords twice with me, will do me the great honor to grant that privilege the third time and will kindly tell me where my friend can wait upon a friend of his grace."

"There is no need for us to meet over that little affair. You had the best of it, and if I am satisfied you should be. I was really in the wrong, but I did not know the princess had invited you to her ball."

"Your lordship is pleased to evade," returned Brandon. "It is not the ballroom matter that I have to complain of. As you have rightly said, if you are satisfied I certainly should be, but it is that your lordship, in the name of the king, instructed the keeper of Newgate prison to confine me in an underground cell and prohibited communication with any of my friends. You so arranged it that my trial should be secret both as to the day thereof and the event, in order that it should not be known to those who might be interested in my release. You promised the Lady Mary that you would procure my liberty, and thereby prevented her going to the king for that purpose, and afterward told her that it had all been done, as promised, and that I had escaped to New Spain. It is because of this, my Lord Buckingham, that I now denounce you as a liar, a coward and a perjured knight, and demand of you such satisfaction as one man can give to another for mortal injury. If you refuse, I will kill you as I would a cut-throat the next time I meet you."

"I care nothing for your rant, fellow, but out of consideration for the feelings which your fancied injuries have put into my heart, I tell you that I did what I could to liberate you and received from the keeper a promise that you should be allowed to escape. After that a certain letter addressed to you was discovered and fell into the hands of the king, a matter in which I had no part. As to your confinement and non-communication with your friends, that was at his majesty's command after he had seen the letter, as he will most certainly confirm to you. As for my own sake, not that I care what you may say or think."

This offer of confirmation by the king made it all sound like the truth, so much will even a little truth leave a great lie, and part of Brandon's sails came down against the mast. The whole statement surprised him, and most of all the intercepted letter. What letter could it have been? It was puzzling, and yet he dared not ask. As the duke was about to walk away Brandon stopped him: "One moment, your grace; I am willing to admit what you have said, for I am not now pre-

pared to contradict it, but there is yet another matter we have to settle. You attacked me on horseback and tried to murder me in order to abduct two ladies that night over in Billingsgate. That you cannot deny. I watched you follow the ladies from Bridewell to Grouche's, and saw your face when your mask fell off during the melee as plainly as I see it now. If other proof is wanting, there is that sprained knee upon which your horse fell, causing you to flump even yet. I am sure now that my lord will meet me like a man, or would he prefer that I should go to the king and tell him and the world the whole shameful story? I have concealed it heretofore thinking it my personal right and privilege to settle with you."

Buckingham turned a shade paler as he replied, "I do not meet such as you on the field of honor, and have no fear of your slander injuring me."

He felt secure in the thought that the girls did not know who had attacked them, and could not corroborate Brandon in his accusations, or Mary, surely, never would have appealed to him for help.

I was with Brandon—at a little distance, that is—when this occurred, and after Buckingham had left we went to find the girls in the forest. We knew they would be looking for us, although they would pretend surprise when they saw us. We soon met them, and the very leaves of the trees gave a soft, contented rustle in response to Mary's low, mellow laugh of joy.

After perhaps half an hour we encountered Buckingham with his lawyer-knight, Johnson. They had evidently walked out to this quiet path to consult about the situation. As they approached, Mary spoke to the duke with a vicious sparkle in her eyes. "My Lord Buckingham, this shall cost you your head. Remember my words when you are on the scaffold, just when your neck fits into the hollow of the block."

He stopped, with an evident desire to explain, but Mary pointed down the path and said: "Go, or I will have Master Brandon spit you on his sword. Two to one would be easy odds compared with the four to one you put against him in Billingsgate. Go!" And the battle was over, the foe never having struck a blow. It hurt me that Mary should speak of the odds being two to one against Brandon when I was at hand. It is true I was not very large, but I could have taken care of a lawyer.

Now it was that the lawyer-knight earned his bread by his wits, for it was he, I know, who instigated the next move, a master stroke in its way, and one which proved a checkmate to us. It was this: The duke went at once to the king and in a tone of injured innocence told him of the charge made by Brandon, with Mary's evident approval, and demanded redress for the slander. Thus it seemed that the strength of our position was about to be turned against us, Brandon was at once summoned and promptly appeared before the king, only too anxious to confront the duke. As to the confinement of Brandon and his secret trial, the king did not care to hear. That was a matter of no consequence to him. The important question was: Did Buckingham attack the princess?

Brandon told the whole straight story exactly as it was, which Buckingham promptly denied and offered to prove by his almoner that he was at his devotions on the night and at the hour of the attack. So here was a conflict of evidence which called for new witnesses, and Henry asked Brandon if the girls had seen and recognized the duke. To this question of course he was compelled to answer no, and the whole accusation, after all, rested upon Brandon's word, against which, on the other hand, was the evidence of the Duke of Buckingham and his convenient almoner.

All this disclosed to the full poor Mary's anxiety to help Brandon, and the duke having adroitly let out the fact that he had just met the princess with Brandon at a certain secluded spot in the forest, Henry's suspicion of her partially received new force, and he began to look upon the unfortunate Brandon as a partial cause at least of Mary's aversion to the French marriage.

Henry grew angry and ordered Brandon to leave the court, with the colleen remark that it was only his services to the Princess Mary that saved him from a day with papers on the pillory.

Henry was by no means sure that his suspicions concerning Mary's heart were correct, and in all he had heard he had not one substantial fact upon which to base conviction. He had not seen her with Brandon since their avowal, or he would have had a fact in every look, the truth in every motion, a demonstration in every glance. She seemed powerless even to attempt concealment. In Brandon's handsome manliness and evident superiority the king thought he saw a very clear possibility for Mary to love, and where there is such a possibility for a girl she usually fails to fulfill expectations.

Now, all this brought Brandon into the deep shadow of the royal frown, and like many another man he sank his fortune in the fathomless depths of a woman's heart and thought himself rich in doing it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Colossus of Rhodes. The Colossus of Rhodes, a bronze statue, was 105 feet high. It was made by Chares, who, aided by an army of workmen, consumed twelve years in its construction. It remained in position in the harbor of Rhodes for sixty-six years and was thrown down by an earthquake R. C. 224. It lay on the ground 561 years and was sold to a Jew for old metal. He carried away 900 camel loads, or about 720,000 pounds, of bronze.

A Transposition. Margaret—No, you cannot stay, love. Your mother says it is absolutely necessary for you to come home.

Elizabeth—Oh, dear! I sometimes think that mother is the inventor of necessity instead of necessity being the mother of invention.—Kansas City Journal.

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## The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, April 25, 1903.

It is estimated that one hundred thousand acres of new ground will be brought under cultivation in North Dakota this year, and that South Dakota and Minnesota will together make as good a showing.

The new high school situation, owing to the action of the city council, is in a more delightful muddle than ever. When it will be straightened thus only can tell. One thing is pretty certain, that there will be no high school building begun this year.

The report of the commission of British workmen who studied labor conditions in the United States last year, says: "The American workman has a far better education, is infinitely better paid, housed, fed and clothed, and, moreover, much more sober."

The thirty-seventh National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to assemble in San Francisco, August 17, will be a notable gathering. The citizens of that far away State will do everything possible to make the visit of the Veterans to the Golden Gate a delightful one. The railroad fares are the lowest ever given.

Consul Mahlin advises the State department that according to an English expert, the supply of coal yet remaining to be mined in the United Kingdom amounts to 80,684,000,000 tons, which, at the present rate of mining, would last three hundred and seventy years. The same authority gives the total output of the world in 1900 as 767,636,204 tons, of which Great Britain produced 229,000,000 tons, or 30 per cent, and the United States 245,000,000 tons, leaving a balance of about 35 per cent, for the rest of the world.

If rumor is correct there is delightful inconsistency somewhere. The owners of the land the school committee chose for a site for the new high school building claimed that they did not want to sell at any price; that they were only waiting for the committee to name the figures, when the owners would carry the case to the supreme court on account of inadequate compensation. Now the report comes that these same owners will refuse to receive their land back from the city. If that is the case it looks as though their desire not to part with their land was a mere pretext to get more money out of the city.

President Hall of the New Haven, who for several years before he became an officer of that corporation was a judge of the superior court of this State, says that he does not believe the Northern Securities decision applies to companies like his own, which has absorbed competitive interstate roads like the New England and the Housatonic. Modifying facts in the case of his company he considers: (1) that it is not an outside "holding" company; (2) that it has acquired all stock of competitors before merger; (3) that it has acted inside of specific charter powers; and (4) specific consent has been given by the States in which the absorbed roads have been situated.

## Our Foreign Commerce.

The export trade of the United States is rapidly resuming normal conditions. February figures of the bureau of statistics show the largest exports of any February in the history of our commerce, and also show that the exports of the three months ending with February were larger than those of the corresponding period of any earlier year. On the import side, the figures also show a continuation of the growth which has characterized the last two years, and the figures of the eight months ending with February suggest that the imports of the United States in the fiscal year 1903 may exceed a billion dollars, while the export figures seem likely to exceed one billion, four hundred millions.

The total exports from the United States in the three months of December, January and February, from 1896 to 1903 were as follows:

1896, \$215,151,471; 1897, \$244,667,296; 1898, \$222,086,544; 1899, \$257,201,049; 1900, \$292,968,896; 1901, \$258,396,088; 1902, \$347,279,191; 1903, \$360,292,166; 1904, \$395,172,496; 1905, \$367,636,414; 1906, \$407,526,200.

## Its Cost.

The cost of the session of the General Assembly which has just ended was \$3,435.10, more than double the cost of any session when Newport was one of the State capitals. Can any one figure up fifty-three thousand dollars value to the State from all the political humbug that has been let forth in the new marble palace on Smith's hill? Well, hardly. It looks more as if thirty cents would be the true value.

In the amount received, Hon. Joseph P. Burlingame heads the list with \$617.50; Senator Champlin with \$456; Representative B. C. Bentley, \$408, while the lowest were Representative A. Leslie, \$281.50, and Senator Francis W. Greene, \$170.20.

The reading and recording clerks each received \$1,000; three sheriffs, including Hunter C. White, \$800 each; ten other sheriffs, \$10 each; doorkeepers, \$2,640, and pages, \$1,730; six clerks of committees, \$500 each; remaining seven, \$500 each.

Mrs. Joseph S. Allan is visiting in New York.

The Casino will open May first.

## Benefit of Trade Unions.

"The fear that trade unionism will become a menace to society is utterly fallacious. A stronger trade unionism becomes, the more conservative they grow. The best friends of organized labor are those who teach that it will thrive only by being right, moderate, and just, and by meeting its responsibilities as one of the great forces of industrial life."

This is what the great leader of the United Mine Workers, John Mitchell, has to say of trade unions as they are now constituted. The more powerful the labor unions become and the more intelligent their leadership the more temperate will be their demands and less violent their methods of enforcing what they believe to be their rights. The optimistic view of the labor situation is the only sensible view. The pessimistic view is founded on distrust of our political system of self government. It denotes lack of faith in the permanence of the social order. It adopts the low opinion that the people, left to themselves, will choose revolution to peace and security. It believes that the labor unions are deliberately aiming at confiscation of property, and thereby seeking to pull down the pillars of society, although they themselves would be buried deep in the ruins.

It is significant that the most noted labor leader in this country takes no such view of the situation, says an Exchange. His whole article is, in fact, a proof that no such view is justified. He discusses the report of the authoritative coal commission, indeed, with far more temperance of language and moderation of statement than some of the coal operators and their editorial representatives have done. He states a fundamental truth when he says that a demand for labor reform cannot win unless it is justifiable and is supported by public opinion. Trade unionism will fall the moment the people believe that it has not a right to exist, and its demands will fall whenever they reach the point of oppression and injustice. Mr. Mitchell joins in the commission's condemnation of violence and intimidation, and declares that the worst enemy of the labor cause is the man who resorts to lawlessness. But he states what is undoubtedly true, that there is lawlessness of capital as well as of labor, and the latter is more blameworthy because men of wealth ought to know better than poor, ignorant fellows who see no other way of securing what they believe to be justice than the law of force. Mr. Mitchell believes that a frank discussion between representatives of the employers and the employees will always be productive of good. All men, he believes, are disposed to be just, only they do not understand and appreciate the point of view of the other side of the controversy. Conference will produce an understanding by disclosing this other point of view.

In saying that the lesson of the coal strike is that neither party to a labor dispute can with impunity disregard the interests of the people, Mr. Mitchell states a truth which was the basis of the president's action in appointing the anthracite commission, and as long as this truth is recognized and upheld, there need be no fear that the labor problem will become so acute as no longer to be a problem but war. It is a hopeful sign that a labor leader of Mr. Mitchell's prominence writes with so much moderation and intelligence concerning this question. His article constitutes a platform on which all labor organizations should stand, and if they do so, capital will not be long in taking a position by their side. The platform is really a proclamation of peace.

Governor Odell says: "There will be no direct tax while I am governor. If retrenchment is necessary in order to keep within the revenues derived by indirect taxation we will adopt a policy of retrenchment."

## Real Estate Sales and Rentals

C. H. Wrightington has rented for the estate of Henry Peckham the upper part of the house, No. 66 Third street, to Mrs. Laura E. Sumner.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for the heirs of the late John West the lower half of the house, No. 11 Beach, corner of State street, to Soren Mogensen.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for John W. and Alicia Doyle their house and lot of 5.298 feet on Chestnut street, near Washington street, to Mrs. Hannah C. Bacheller.

William E. Brightman has sold to John McElvie two lots of land in Tiverton, containing about 47 square rods.

William E. Brightman has rented for Miss Kate Stuck her lower tenement at 20 Tilden street to Mrs. Oliver Terpening.

William E. Brightman has rented for Wm. P. Sheffield room 6 in the building on Thames street, formerly the Industrial Trust building, to Warren Brothers Company, who will soon begin work on the new roadway on Broadway and Spring street.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Mrs. Thos. Kitchen the upper half of her house, No. 87 Friendship street to R. C. Bailey.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season for Mrs. James Dennison and others, their store No. 5 in Abraham's block, corner of William street, to Mellie & Co. of New York.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for a year for Simon Kuechur his store at No. 103 John street to Harris Levy of New York.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season the cottage and studio, No. 87 Bellevue avenue, next door to the Club, to the photographer, E. W. Heston of New York.

Eben J. Sherman and wife have sold to Anne H. Fladder one undivided half interest in the estate of bouncer south, 77 feet, on Golden Hill street, north, 75 feet, on lands of W. H. Hammett, Margaret Keegan and Margaret Wahlgren, east, 68 feet, on land of William Champlin, Jr., and west, 65 feet, on land of John R. Hammett.

Annie R. Fladder has sold to Abanda M. Swan a strip of land, 10 feet wide on Record street by 70 feet deep, adjoining other lands of grantor and grantee.

## Washington Matters.

Interest in the Panama Canal—Postoffice Investigation Continues—Many Commissioners Busy—The North Atlantic Fleet—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1903. The greatest interest in the news which has just come from Columbia that President Marroquin may seek to ratify the Panama canal treaty with the help of his ministers and without waiting for the action of Congress. As such action would be a wide deviation from the American conception of a president's powers, the constitution of Columbia is being carefully studied in order to ascertain, if possible, on what ground the President of Columbia assumes to have this power. It is known that public order has not been restored in the republic of Columbia and that every material consideration would indicate the advisability of the ratification of the treaty, but considerable doubt is expressed as to whether this country would be warranted in accepting a treaty ratified by an unusual procedure. Admiral Walker and other members of the commission have arrived in Colon and the engineers in the party are already engaged in looking over the ground and inspecting the work performed on the Culebra cut.

The wholesale investigation into affairs at the postoffice department still continues, and in the opinion of the postmaster general will occupy another two months before they are completed. Since General Payne returned to Washington there has been a considerable decrease in the news obtainable by the newspapers and when our correspondent asked the postmaster general if he could not arrange to give out a few news items daily, Mr. Payne replied laconically: "Would you have me tell the newspapers what I am doing?" Mr. Payne is most courteous to the newspaper men and receives them daily at 4 p. m. He appears to have become accustomed to the crowd questioning to which the twenty or thirty correspondents submit him and seems to enjoy what he calls his "press reception." It is evident that, regardless of irregularities and such rumors as may have been practiced in the past, there will be a general reorganization of the system. The postmaster general is authorized by the statement that when this is completed it will be impossible for one official to make allowance and then pass upon the expenditures thereof and sign the vouchers. As no general reorganization has taken place since Mr. Wamsutter was postmaster general and the gross receipts in the interval have increased from \$58,000,000 to \$130,000,000 annually, the necessity for an overhauling is not natural.

The Northern Securities decision continues to occupy the attention of the financiers and of the legal lights in Washington and several New York attorneys have come to Washington to ascertain if there was no means by which relief could be obtained from the decree of the court of appeals. The attorney general very wisely left town soon after the decision was announced and his exact whereabouts is not known. It was rumored that he had gone west to consult the president but that has been denied and it is now believed his western trip is in connection with the beef trust. Meanwhile, the capitalists of the east are crying out against the Sherman anti-trust law, which they formerly regarded with awe, and their newspaper organs are loudly demanding its repeal or at least its amendment so that its provisions shall not apply to railroads. The Interstate Commerce Commission will meet in New York on Tuesday to investigate the allegations that a coal trust exists and that the railroads are violating the anti-trust law in their operation of the coal mines. It is believed here that the attorney general is responsible for the present energy of the commission and that their investigations may be followed by legal proceedings against the "coal barons."

The members of the Financial Commission, which is charged with the duty of meeting representatives of foreign powers and adjusting the ratio of silver to gold, have had a conference in Washington and have consulted Secretaries Hay, Root and Shaw. The members of the commission will visit London, Paris, Berlin, Saint Petersburg, Peking and the City of Mexico to confer with the officials of foreign governments with a view to affecting an international agreement, if possible, for the maintenance of silver at a ratio, yet to be determined but presumably in the neighborhood of 32 to 1. The commission members confidently believe that the joint interests of nations having silver using colonies will prove sufficient to enable them to accomplish this important work.

Of the North Atlantic fleet of seven battleships, which, at the conclusion of the winter manoeuvres, was pronounced the most efficient squadron that ever sailed under the flag of the United States, two are badly disabled as a result of target practice and this result is the occasion of the gravest anxiety on the part of naval officials. The gun which exploded on the Iowa had been fired but 127 times and yet it would appear from the reports thus far received that it was worn out. If the life of the great guns is to be as short as that it means a fearful expense in their maintenance and it means too that many of the guns now in use are unsafe and a menace to the men behind them. If all the guns which have been fired that number of times must be replaced it will present a most difficult problem as the capacity of the government gun factories is now overtaxed, all are working three shifts of men and even at that, it is feared that the armament for the vessel now under construction cannot be completed in time. The wrenching of the Maine by the explosion of her big guns also raises serious apprehension and it is probable a thorough investigation and overhauling will be ordered when the president returns to Washington.

The imports into the United States exceeded \$1,000,000,000 in the year ending with March, 1903. This is the first time in the history of our foreign commerce that they have exceeded that amount. Prior to 1870 they never reached one half billion dollars in a single year and it was not until 1880 that they reached \$750,000,000. Meanwhile, exports have grown with equal or greater rapidity. In twelve months ending with March last they amounted to \$1,414,738,951 giving an excess of exports over imports of practically \$414,000,000. It was not until 1892 that the exports of the United States exceeded \$1,000,000,000 so that the rapidity of increase is most apparent. It is estimated by the treasury officials that should the exports for April, May and June average as high as those for March the total exports for the fiscal year, which will close at the end of June, will amount to over \$1,500,000,000.

A. O'D. Taylor has let for William S. Rogers the upper part of his double tenement house on Brooks avenue to John G. Wright.

## The State Defended.

A writer in the Providence Journal expresses the feelings of many good citizens of Rhode Island, at the conclusion of the State and its institutions by the governor and by many of the out of town newspapers, that know nothing about the condition of affairs here. He says:

According to the statements of distinguished—newspaper correspondents of New York and Boston newspapers, and according also to the assertions of our governor and some other equally disinterested parties here at home, Rhode Island is politically the wickedest state in the Union. Nobody believes it, though. We have our political faults, and they are not denied. If comparisons were not proverbially odious we could look over the record of politics in New York and Massachusetts with a good deal of comfort to ourselves and could doubtless confound the platitudes and the dwellers in glass houses in other States.

But what's the use? Politically it is simply a case of the "outs" trying to get in. It is, of course, a fact that with all the admitted political flaws and faults, Rhode Island has rarely been so clean politically as it is today, and if the song of the boogie bird is still heard in some quarters the species is nothing like so numerous as it has been.

And so far as the general public and the welfare of the State is concerned, what are the results of the conditions so much lamented by our solid citizens outside the State and our ambitious politicians of the "outs" inside the State? The government of the State of Rhode Island has a record unequalled, if not unparalleled, by any State in the Union for integrity and economy. There may be an occasional office holder who is overpaid but as a rule the salary list is of a kind that not even the Democratic opposition in the House could find any fault with, except in one or two specified cases. There has never been an instance of malfeasance in office or betrayal of public trust. In economy of administrative expenditure and a business-like handling of public works, the administration of the State for at least a quarter of a century will not only stand comparison with the administration of other States, but with that of any business corporation receiving and distributing an equal income and handling business of the same magnitude. With the exception of the State House bonds, the State has no debt. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been put into public buildings and public works, all drawn from current receipts, and every bit of this work shows value received for every dollar expended. Viewing the results, which, after all, are the final test and the only thing worth basing judgment on, when I hear these fellows howling about "conditions" in Rhode Island I feel as President Lincoln did when some of the jealous commanders in the Army made complaint that Grant was a drinking man—he wished more of his Generals would drink Grant's kind of whiskey. Judging by the results, the people in some of our sister States may well envy Rhode Island's political conditions and be eager to emulate them.

## Weather Bulletin.

Copyright, 1903, by W. T. Foster. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 26 to 30, warm wave 25 to 29, cool wave 29 to May 2.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 30, cross west of Rockies by close of May 1, great central valleys 2 to 4, eastern states 5. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 30, great central valleys May 2, eastern states 4. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about May 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7.

This disturbance will belong to a high temperature period; its storm centre will move through midlatitude states, its cool wave will carry frosts unusually far southward and its movement will be slowly eastward.

This disturbance will be one of the principal rain-makers of the month but not very much rain will result. The weather will remain unusually cool several days not far from 7 and this will be a bad time for recently planted corn as it will grow but little and much of it will rot. Better not plant corn in northern states before May 16.

"Times are so good in Nebraska that we can scarcely loan our money at all," says the manager of the loan department of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. "If the crop this summer is as large as those of the past three or four years, a number of loan companies will simply go out of business in Nebraska. Those loans we have out are being paid months in advance and we have not a single loan on our books with a payment past due. Instead of being borrowers, the Nebraska farmers are becoming lenders and are investing in eastern securities."

Killed by Fall From Wagon. Stowe, Vt., April 24.—Mark Cobb fell from his express wagon, upon which he had a load of wood, while going down a steep hill, and the wheels passed over his head, killing him instantly. Cobb had just gone into business for himself.

Used Revolver and Shovel. Exeter, N. H., April 24.—Michael and Gaetano Pantaleo, who nearly killed their foreman with a revolver and shovel at Canobie lake, were before the superior court and were held in \$1000 each for a hearing at a later date.

Disappearance Explained. Worcester, Mass., April 24.—Sven H. Carlberg, who disappeared from his home, killed himself by shooting, for his body was found under a tree on Hope avenue. Friends of Carlberg may be had been acting strangely for a year.

Fatal Result of Collision. Milford, Mass., April 24.—William Donahue, the motorman who was injured in a collision on the Milford and Uxbridge street railway last Saturday night, is dead from his wounds. A widow and four children survive.

The first week after a photo's pictures come home from the photographer's, she does nothing but look at them.

Compensation.—Jones (at the board-house)—Only two little biscuits for breakfast. Brown.—Yes, but think how heavy they are.—Hoot Journal.

Are twin brothers any more related than other brothers?

**WEEKLY ALMANAC.**  
This almanac is on every box of the greatest Laxative Broom-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

APRIL 1903.	SUN	MOON	High water	Low water
25 Sat	6 58	1 21	5 50	6 57
26 Sun	6 58	1 31	6 54	6 50
27 Mon	6 58	1 40	7 58	7 54
28 Tue	6 58	1 49	8 58	8 54
29 Wed	6 58	1 58	9 58	9 54
30 Thurs	6 58	2 07	10 58	10 54
1 Fri	6 58	2 16	11 58	11 54

First Quarter Friday, 5h. 51m., evening.  
Full Moon 11th day, 7h. 18m., evening.  
Last Quarter 19th day, 5h. 30m., morning.  
New Moon 27th day, 8h. 31m., morning.

**FOR SALE.**  
In Jamestown, a farm of 15 acres of land, including house and other farm buildings, including barn, carriage house, hen house and workshop. So situated that it has a commanding view of Narragansett Bay and the West river.

A bargain to a quick purchaser.  
Full particulars on application.

**SIMEON HAZARD,**  
40 BROADWAY,  
Newport, R. I.

**A. O'D. TAYLOR.**  
Real Estate Agent, 122 Bellevue Avenue.  
A New Three-story House For Sale.  
I offer for sale an excellent three-story house in southern part of the city. This house is practically new, having only been built about 5 years. Contains 15 good rooms and modern improvements. Water and sewer laid in. Will sell very cheap, \$4,000. Income \$250 per annum. Should yield 7 per cent. net. Particulars on application.  
Telephone No. 330.

**Marriages.**  
Off inst. by Rev. E. H. Porter, Soren Mogensen and Marie Ernestine Caroline Rosen, both of this city.

**Deaths.**  
Suddenly, in this city, 24th inst., William C. Townsend.

In this city, 24th inst., Pryce K. Jones, aged 62 years.

In this city, 24th inst., Phoebe Rebecca, wife of William P. Smith and daughter of the late Freeborn and Rebecca Abbott, in her 56th year.

In this city, 24th inst., at the residence of his parents, William J. and Catherine Fagan, aged 17 years, 10 months and 2 days.

In Providence, 24th inst., Benjamin Almy, in the 31st year of his age.

In this city, 21st inst., Sallie Freeborn, widow of William S. Lawton, in the 60th year of her age.

In this city, 20th inst., Mary Louise, daughter of the late Edmund J. and Abby H. Townsend.

In this city, 19th inst., at the residence of his parents, 10 Huntington street, Charles, son of Charles and Margaret Harmon.

In this city, 18th inst., Elizabeth Yeomans, widow of Charles John Gladding of Bristol, R. I., in her 86th year.

In Portland, 21st inst., Joseph House, in his 81st year.

In Tiverton, 21st inst., Henry N. Hart, in his 81st year.

In Portsmouth, 20th inst., Mary, widow of Luke Lawrence, in her 81st year.

At her home, Fifth avenue, 18th inst., Jennie, wife of Dr. John J. Stevin, and daughter of Anna and Michael McGovern of New York and granddaughter of the late Edward and Ann Burke McElough, and niece of Mrs. J. Groves of this city.

In Bristol, 24th inst., Eliza A., widow of Andrew C. Shaw of Tiverton, in her 81st year.

In Providence, 21st inst., Jeanette Suther, in her 18th inst., Willard Sawyer, 81; 18th inst., Hannah C. Stantley, 82.

**ATTENTION.**  
All those having city or country property that they desire to sell or exchange, kindly send me full particulars.

**C. H. Wrightington,**  
94 BROADWAY,  
Newport, R. I.

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY.**  
Genuine  
**Carter's Little Liver Pills.**  
Must Bear Signature of  
**Dr. Wood**

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**  
FOR HEADACHE.  
FOR BRUISES.  
FOR BILIOUSNESS.  
FOR TROUBLED LIVER.  
FOR CONSTIPATION.  
FOR BILIOUSNESS.  
FOR SALLOW SKIN.  
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

**SEABURY CO.**  
Clark Down Sale  
COMMENCES  
**Monday, Feb. 2d,**  
214 THAMES STREET.

## VERY FEW WEEKS

Will See Shamrock III in Racing Trim Again

## SOME PARTS CONDEMNED

Lipton Has Nothing in Accident to Lament His Great Confidence in the Challenger—No Necessity For Postponement of Cup Races

Weymouth, Eng., April 25.—The two Shamrocks left here for Southampton, at which place they arrived last evening. The challenger was towed by the Erin. Sir Thomas Lipton was interviewed before the departure of the yachts. Describing the accident of last week, he said:

"When the challenger lost her mast she was almost flat; there were certainly six feet of water over her lee deck. My first impression, when the mast went, was that the boat was sinking. I scrambled up on deck and found everything gone and the boats out doing rescue work. I never saw Beaumont Collier in the water."

Sir Thomas was bewildered at the suddenness of the accident and said that what immediately followed seemed to him like the confused remembrance of a dream. Questioned as to his future course he said he meant to work day and night to get the yacht refitted in time for further trials before sailing for New York. His desire was to avoid a postponement of the races.

Mr. Ward, Designer Fife and Captain Wringe have had a conference and have promised to put the challenger in racing trim again in three weeks. It will be a big job. Fife has condemned the boom gaff mast and topsail spars of the yacht and they will all be removed, as will the sails.

The decision against a postponement of the races was reached after a long consultation and Sir Thomas sent the following cablegram to G. A. Cornack, secretary of the New York Yacht club:

"I am pleased to inform you that the damage to the Shamrock III will be righted in three or four weeks. There will be no necessity of considering the question of a postponement. Please communicate this to your committee and also convey my warmest thanks for their expressions of sympathy."

Sir Thomas said he saw nothing in the recent accident to lessen the great confidence he felt in the Shamrock III. If racing yachts are to be built, he said, there must be some risk. If we built a vessel as safe as a liner we might as well keep her at home for any chance she would have of winning the cup.

Designer Fife took the same view; he has never appeared so confident as he is now.

Mr. Ward said he was surprised and disappointed at the accident. The screws were the same as those used on the Shamrock II. He explained that every precaution had been taken; over 250 tests had been made of the fittings, and he had had the utmost confidence in every detail of this part of the equipment.

The body of Collier has not been recovered. Lipton has offered a reward for its recovery and has made provision for Collier's widow and child.

The wrecked spars of the challenger have been lifted to the quay. Many sightseers were present to visit the wreckage. The shell of the mast is of extraordinary thickness, being of 3-16 inch nickel steel. The length of the mast was 155 feet and its greatest diameter 27 inches. That the metal was very tough is evidenced by the fact that it had bent and rebent in various places without breaking.

It is believed that the next trial races will take place on the Clyde in three weeks' time.

Killed by Kicking Horse. Hampton, N. H., April 23.—John I. Daw, 45, was found by his mother lying unconscious beneath the feet of one of his horses with his head and face battered and internally injured. Before his death he explained that in coming out of the stall he struck one of the horses with a grain box, causing him to kick and knocking Daw beneath his feet.

Canoe Overturned. Newton, Mass., April 22.—The first drowning accident at Riverside this season occurred on the Charles river, when Mrs. Louise Tucker was tipped from the canoe in which she and her husband were paddling and was drowned. In attempting to change seats the canoe overturned. Tucker reached the shore in a condition of collapse.

Burglars Got Poor Reward. Middleboro, Mass., April 21.—Burglars drilled a safe in the office of James L. Jenny, wood and coal dealer. Indications are that the burglars took considerable trouble to crack the safe, in which just 25 cents had been left. The money was taken. The explosion did not damage the office to any extent.

At Least Four Years in Prison. Boston, April 23.—Edward C. Everett, the Lyman man who is said to have forged the check which he paid the clergyman who married him to a widow whom he first met in the Essex county jail, was sentenced to state prison for from four to five years at hard labor. Everett procured a large supply of machinery, tools and bedding upon the strength of forged paper and false representations.

President Had a Good Time. Cranston, Mont., April 24.—President Roosevelt's vacation is at an end. He greeted the members of his party at the mammoth Hot Springs hotel in Yellowstone park and resumed his tour today. The president is the picture of health and the time he has spent in the park has been of great benefit to him. He speaks in enthusiastic terms of the park and of the good time he has had in it.



## PAPERS MISSING

From Sale of Postoffice Attorney General Tyner

## ABSTRACTED BY HIS WIFE

With the Assistance of a Safe Expert  
—Tyner Summarily Dismissed by  
Postmaster General—Other Personal  
Developments Expected

Washington, April 24.—A most sensational development of the investigation of the postoffice department affairs occurred just before the department closed yesterday when Postmaster General Payne announced the summary dismissal of James S. Tyner, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, coupling with the announcement the startling charge that all the papers and records in the safe of the latter's office had been abstracted by Mrs. Tyner, wife of the discharged officer, with the assistance of others.

The postmaster general states that Mrs. Tyner has refused the demand of the government for the return of the papers taken, and says the circumstances in the case will be submitted by him to the department of justice. Other sensational developments are expected to follow. The question of arrears is now under consideration and will be passed on immediately by Attorney General Knox.

Mrs. Tyner came to the office of the assistant attorney general on the fifth floor of the postoffice building at 8:45 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and remained there an hour. When she arrived acting Assistant Attorney General Christianity and the clerks were at their desks. Mrs. Tyner passed from the public room into the private office and admitted Mrs. Barrett and Mr. Hamner, a safe expert. Mr. Christianity reported the presence in the office of Mrs. Tyner to two inspectors who were investigating affairs connected with the office and also personally communicated the fact of Mrs. Tyner's appearance in the office to Postmaster General Payne. The inspectors reported the matter to their superior officer, fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. Mr. Bristow asked authority to have Mrs. Tyner ejected from the office. The authority came too late. When the inspector returned Mrs. Tyner had left. The safe was found to be empty. Two inspectors were dispatched to the Tyner residence to recover the papers. Mrs. Tyner refused to give them up, saying that she was acting under the direction of her husband. She told the inspectors, so they reported, that they had a right to the papers, as Mr. Tyner was still assistant attorney general and, moreover, insisted that the papers were all of a private character. The inspectors reported that Mrs. Tyner declared the papers belonged solely to them and she announced emphatically that she did not propose to have her papers submitted to the scrutiny of the inspectors.

It is suspected at the department that the papers have some connection with the recent conduct of the office. Some weeks ago a turf investment concern whose affairs were ailed in court alleged that its operations and working methods had been sanctioned by the assistant attorney general for the postoffice department. The charge involving the office of the assistant attorney and a lawyer formerly connected with that office were ventilated very generally at that time, and an investigation was ordered by the postmaster general. This was really the inception of the investigation that has spread into every part of the department. The complaints crystallized into a formal request for Tyner's resignation, signed by Postmaster General Payne, on March 9 last. Tyner had been in bad health for a long time and had visited the office at only rare intervals, leaving the office entirely in charge of his assistant for months at a time. He is suffering from an unusually severe case of paralysis and in consideration of this fact the request for his resignation was based on his ill-health.

Mr. Tyner has been in the government service in various important capacities for many years. He served as assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, later was first assistant postmaster general. Subsequently he became postmaster general and later he again assumed office in the department. He is one of the best known men in official life in Washington.

## A Child's Fatal Mistake

Marlboro, Mass., April 23.—Beatrice Beckwith, aged 4, died from the effects of bug poison. The little girl was playing near her home and found a bottle containing what she thought was candy. She washed the contents and then ate it. She became ill a few hours afterwards and grew gradually worse until she died.

## Troops and Marines in Conflict

St. Petersburg, April 24.—It is reported here that many men were killed or injured in a brawl between troops and marines at Kronstadt. The commandant of Kronstadt, Vice Admiral Marakoff, is among the wounded. It is rumored that some officers were killed.

## Worthy of Investigation

Berlin, April 24.—Members of the Center party announce their intention of interpellating the government regarding the killing of Artilleryman Hartmann by Naval Cadet Hummer because the former did not salute the latter properly.

## Moros Draw Line at Slavery

Manila, April 22.—General Davis reports that nine-tenths of the Linao, (Mindanao), Moros have accepted American sovereignty and pledged peace and friendship. Peace is assured until an attempt is made to abolish slavery. It is believed that would make the Moros an opposition to the Americans.

## "QUEEN ISABELLA"

Will Reign Over Colony Which Bore Death of "King of Cyprus"  
Boston, April 24.—James Stanley, known as "King of the Gypsies," who died in a travelling wigwam near Haverhill, was buried from a tent in West Roxbury last evening. His will leaves \$25,000 in cash and a house in West Roxbury, assessed at \$15,000, to his widow, Isabella, and his eight children. His will says:

"To my dear Isabella I give everything that is mine. May the property be expended in founding a home for men and women who are disinclined to live in houses at permanent localities. I designate my wife to administer to the wants and welfare of our nomadic colony and solemnly appoint her queen. She has been instrumental in bringing about the thrift that exists in our colony and to her, above all others, should the duties and pleasures of the crown fall."

His estate is said to have been reconstituted by Mrs. Stanley visiting one house and asking what was the history of the family next door.

While Stanley was well known as a wanderer his birthplace and antecedents are unknown. Stanley had an iron casket weighing 500 pounds made for himself, which was used.

## Four Institutions Receive Legacies

Salem, Mass., April 24.—The executors of the estate of the late Walter S. Dickson of Lynn and Salem have paid over the following from the residue of the estate, as provided for in the will: Essex Institute of Salem, \$25,000; the same amount to both the Salem public library and to Tufts college, and \$12,794 to Lynn hospital, this amount being in addition to a direct legacy of \$5000 already paid.

## Two Steering Wheels For Bellanca

Bristol, R. I., April 24.—It has developed, in making the finishing touches on the boat, that the Bellanca will have two steering wheels. One of the wheels is attached to the steering cylinder and another is placed on the cylinder a few feet aft. It will be possible on the Bellanca to have four men at the helm.

## Was Deaf and Partially Blind

Newmarket, N. H., April 24.—The man who was instantly killed and terribly mangled by a train near here has been identified as Chester J. Willey of Lee, N. H. He was deaf and partially blind and was walking on the track when he met the train which killed him. Willey was a farmer, 46 years old, and unmarried.

## Public Bequests of \$180,000

Boston, April 24.—The will of Phoebe H. Sturtevant, widow of B. F. Sturtevant, makes four public bequests, as follows: \$150,000 to Hebrew academy of Hebron, Me., and \$10,000 each to the Home for Aged Couples in Roxbury, the Baptist home, Cambridge, and the New England Baptist hospital.

## Broken Hydrant After Long Run

Quincy, Mass., April 24.—The summer cottage of Miss Louise E. Eastman at Hough's Neck was burned, causing \$2000 loss. Although the fire was three miles from the fire station, the department made good time to the fire, only to be handicapped there by the breaking of a hydrant.

## Not Wanted in This Country

Boston, April 24.—Steamer Vancouver, for Mediterranean ports, had on board 48 Greeks and Italians who had been deported by the immigration of officials, and seven stowaways who came over on the New England. This is the record number for deported aliens for any ship.

## Melvine Will Plead Insanity

Blaine, Me., April 24.—The grand jury in session at Houlton has under consideration the case of Charles F. Melvine, who killed his wife at Marshall on April 2. It is understood that in case a true bill is returned insanity will be the defence.

## Fatal Mishap to Little Ones

Boston, April 24.—In playing about the floor of her home in Charlestown Zoe Goodke, 3 years old, upset a pail of hot water and was so badly scalded that she died. Anglo Abence, aged 5, was run over by an automobile and died from his injuries.

## Non-Union Men Remain at Work

Providence, April 24.—The difficulty between the Team Drivers' union and the Eastern Coal company has been settled and the teamsters returned to work today with the non-union men, the Eastern company refusing to discharge the latter.

## Churchmen's Fruitless Conference

Pittsburg, April 24.—The two days' conference behind closed doors ended last evening in the disagreement of representatives of the Congregational, Methodist Protestant, United Brethren and Christian Union denominations on the plans submitted for their union in one church. The conference terminated abruptly, having accomplished little more than a postponement of the discussion.

## Traveling Salesman Kills Himself

Boston, April 24.—John A. Grady, 45 years old, of Vineland, N. J., drank an ounce bottle of carbolic acid while in the Hotel Savoy office, started up the main stairway and fell into the arms of a porter unconscious. He was rushed to a hospital and died there. He was well known as a travelling man for a shoe firm. His state of mind appeared to be that of a man who was despondent.

## State Department Won't Interfere

Washington, April 24.—It is said at the department of state that there is not the slightest intention to investigate the Red Cross at this stage or to involve the department in the factional feud now in progress. Congress will be left to deal with the matter when it reassembles.

## Kings Exchange Greetings

Rome, April 21.—King Victor Emmanuel sent a personal telegram to King Edward, greeting him on his arrival at Naples, which King Edward answered immediately, thanking King Victor, saying he felt as though he was seeing old friends.

## MILLS SUSTAINED

In Their Stand Against an Increase in Wages

## REPORT OF ARBITRATORS

Says That Lowell Mills Are Not Controlled by a Combination—Operators and Agents Declare That Finding Will Not Change Situation

Boston, April 23.—The textile corporations in Lowell involved in the present strike of 17,000 operatives, with a single exception, cannot afford to pay to their help the 10 percent increase in wages demanded by organized labor. In the opinion of the state board of arbitration and conciliation. This opinion is contained in a report of the board to Governor Bates summing up its recent inquiry into the textile situation in Lowell, and is corroborated by a statement from a state statistician based on the figures of an accountant employed by the board to make an examination of the financial condition of the seven mills in question.

The board's report is upwards of 10,000 words in length, with a supplementary financial report of the Boot, Massachusetts, Merrimack, Appleton, Tremont & Suffolk, Hamilton and Lawrence mills in Lowell. The board refers to the trouble as a "strike or lock-out" and its deduction after review of conditions existing in these words: "The claim of the mills that they cannot afford to increase wages is sustained, except in the case of the Lawrence Manufacturing company, whose books show that this company is able to grant the advance demanded."

The board reviews the present trouble as far back as the original demand for an increase made in March of last year, and says that when the strike at that time was declared off, through the intervention of a civic committee the impression prevailed among the operatives that a promise had been made that in course of time wages would be increased voluntarily under certain conditions. The board fails to find that a promise of an increase was made and says in conclusion:

"The board shows by statistics that the cost of living in 1902 is from 13.85 to 16.37 percent higher than in 1897 against the 25 percent claimed by the workmen and that the wages in cotton mills in Lowell have been raised twice in the same period, or an equivalent of about 10 percent.

"The board does not find from examination of the lists of stockholders that the Lowell mills are controlled by a combination as alleged by the employees, nor does it find that the selling agents control prices in such a way as to depress wages."

## Just as Conroy Expected

Lowell, Mass., April 23.—President Conroy of the Textile council, on being told of the state board's report, said: "If it had been otherwise I would have been surprised. The board's report is exactly what I supposed it would be. I said from the first that the hearings were a farce. The abrupt ending of the investigation and everything else connected with it was a case of fluke and I was tired of it after the first day. We all anticipated the finding of the board and I do not think we will give ourselves any worry over it."

The news of the unfavorable report, so far as the striking operatives are concerned, of the state board has not caused much disappointment to the strikers, judging from comments freely made. It seemed to be the general belief that the finding was as expected. Labor men say that they will pay no attention to it. Whatever moral influence the finding may have on the public mind it does not seem likely that the agents will make any change in the situation. The agents of the six mills that are shut down say positively that their gates will not open Monday.

## Boy Charged With Murder

Clinton, Mass., April 22.—Thomas Smith, who was assaulted by his son, Walter, aged 16, by being hit with an axe, died of his injuries and the boy appeared in court charged with murder. The boy did not show any concern over the affair. The court stated that, as usual in juvenile cases, there must be a continuance until a representative of the state board of charity can be present. He therefore fixed next Monday as the day for a hearing.

## Managerie Aboard Ship

Boston, April 20.—Steamer Bucaria, at this port from Calcutta, brought a miscellaneous cargo valued at over \$1,000,000. Included among her passengers were four elephants, two tigers, seven leopards, four cassowaries, 10 boxes of birds, seven boxes of snakes and five boxes of monkeys. The animals will be landed at New York, whence the steamer proceeds from here.

## Hub's New Police Commissioner

Boston, April 22.—Governor Bates today presented to the executive council the nomination of William H. H. Emmons, judge of the East Boston police court, as a member of the Boston police commission to succeed R. F. Clark, whose term of office expires on May 1. The question of the appointment of Clark's successor has caused wide speculation, but on none of the states has Emmons' name had a place and the governor's action came as a surprise. Emmons is named as chairman of the board.

## BattleShip Iowa Disabled

Pensacola, Fla., April 22.—The battleship Iowa, which left Monday to complete her target practice in the Gulf, was towed in last night, totally disabled by her steamship bunting and tearing away the steering gear. The accident happened last night at 5:30, and three government tugs were sent to the ship's relief. The extent of the damage is considerable. The squadron was to have departed for the north today, but the accident to the Iowa will prevent its sailing as scheduled.

## A VEILED THREAT

's Association With "Personnel" of Naval Officers in Porto Rico

Washington, April 23.—Secretary Moody is inclined to believe that the prosecution of the naval officers at San Juan, P. R., who are charged, with smuggling, is rapidly becoming persecution, and it is intimated at the department that unless the attitude of the local officials there changes the desirability of San Juan as an important naval station may be impaired. It is even intimated that the navy officers there may be withdrawn. The charges against these officers were investigated and in accordance with the practice at the treasury department the offenders paid double the duties to which the goods brought in were subject. The president and members of the cabinet decided that the officers had amply paid for their indiscretion. Governor Hunt fully appreciates the attitude of the government and is doing what he can to straighten out matters and relieve the officers of further embarrassment.

## NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

John Caron, aged 53, was struck by a shifting engine at Waterville, Me., and instantly killed.

N. P. Lovering, for 43 years general passenger agent for the Passumpsic road, died at Lyndonville, Vt., aged 71. He was a native of Boston.

The Anti-Saloon league of New Hampshire elected D. H. Goodell of Andover president.

Sandy Harrison, for 15 years member of the Fall River board of assessors and for many years its chairman, dropped dead in a drug store from heart trouble. He was 60 years old.

A grist mill owned by J. B. Eaton at Westbury, R. I., was burned, entailing a loss of \$27,000.

Governor Chamberlain of Connecticut and his staff reviewed three companies of Yale students at drill for the silk flag trophy. The academic company, B, won the company drill.

An unknown man who was struck by an electric car is dead at Quincy, Mass., city hospital. He was about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and of dark complexion. He had a moustache.

After obtaining a standing in the senate calendar through a favorable report by the committee on constitutional amendments, the resolve favoring the election of United States senators by the people was killed in the Massachusetts senate.

Ernest Taylor, 12 years old, was found dead in a swamp near Foster, N. I. Death was due to natural causes.

The brass and iron foundry of the Whittier Machine company, Boston, manufacturers of elevators of all descriptions, was practically ruined by fire, causing a loss of about \$50,000.

Fall River, Mass., police commissioners have granted 107 liquor licenses for that city, which is exactly the same number as were issued last year.

Fire in the Exchange hotel, Farmington, Me., caused a loss of \$4000. The guests all escaped without injury.

Mrs. Anne Joubt, who was badly burned by the overturning of a lamp at Nashua, N. H., died in a hospital from her injuries.

By throwing a stream of water a distance of 231 feet 5½ inches during the muster of veteran firemen at Arlington, Mass., the Eureka, the local association, won first prize of \$125.

George W. Welch, a superintendent for the Great Northern Paper company, was drowned while fishing in Embury pond at Madison, Me. His boat upset.

Edward F. Tirrell, aged 55, of Auburn, Me., committed suicide in the smoking room of the Brockton, Mass., railroad station just as a train from Boston arrived. It is thought that he was one of the passengers to have left the train.

Silas Mastin, for 50 years employed by the Fairbanks Scale company, died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., aged 72.

More than 100 people are said to have been exposed to smallpox in Chisholm and Jay, Me., by a case which was discovered at Chisholm.

While walking on the railroad track at Gardiner, Mass., G. W. Foskett, 65, was struck and instantly killed by a passenger train.

All the master builders at Fall River, Mass., have been served with notices by the state police that they have been violating the law since last June in not paying their men weekly.

George A. Kimball was killed by a shifting engine in the railroad yard at Gloucester, Mass. He was a railroad man.

Two cases of smallpox were found at Conway, Mass., and the board of health is puzzled to account for the appearance of the disease.

Charles Carleton, superintendent of a granite quarry at North Conway, Mass., suffered a fracture of the skull, a piece of iron falling from a derrick, striking him on the head. His recovery is doubtful.

Dr. Sargent of the Hemenway gymnasium at Harvard university announces that there will be no intercollegiate strength test this year for the reason that the colleges have not been equipped with the apparatus necessary under the new system of recording the tests.

A proposition to ask the board of license commissioners to resign was discussed in the special city meeting at Barre, Vt., but it was not put to a vote.

A. L. Williston has given \$5000 in money and a site worth \$1500 for a Y. M. C. A. building at Northampton, Mass., on the condition that the association raise \$300,000 for the building. Already \$6000 has been pledged.

The survey for 45 miles of electric road from Sandwich to Hyannis and Chatham, on Cape Cod, has been completed. Of the 13 miles between Sandwich and Hyannis only about two miles are up the highway.

Slavery Preferable to Starvation—Hong Kong, April 21.—The famine in Kwang Si province is killing tens of thousands of persons, and women there are selling themselves into slavery to escape starvation. The American consul at Canton has inaugurated a relief fund.

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The Famous Spectacle Will Play Two Weeks at the Providence Opera House—Rehearsal Runs on all Railroads.

Know & Erlanger's stupendous spectacle, "Ben Hur," is all its original splendor, its perfection in scenic and mechanical detail and its two impressive hours, for two weeks commencing Monday, May 10th, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. The coming of this great spectacle is an event of greatest importance, as every one in this community has long wished to witness the stage presentation of Gen. Lew Wallace's famous novel. Its proportions are stupendous; yet its outlines are marvelously true to the ideas one has formed, perhaps years ago, when perusing with unimpaired absorption the pages of the greatest work of religious fiction.

Although "Ben Hur" is well known here, by reason of the great triumph it won scored in Boston and New York, a word regarding its magnificence will be of interest. The production is the original Know & Erlanger organization which ran the entire season of 1900 in New York, and which, since that time has played but fourteen cities, with the same cast, scenery, equipment, horses, camels and ornate electrical effects, recording its 1600th performance in Columbus last month.

The performance opens reverently, there are a few bars of music—serving the same purpose as a voluntary before divine service—and when the curtain rises, it discloses the illimitable waste of desert; the tired camels; the three who men gathered from Greece, from Hindoostan, from Egypt, to greet the appearance of the "Star of Bethlehem."

Following the prelude comes the brilliantly colored picture of the house tops of Jerusalem, the terrace of the palace of Hur. Next is one of the greatest scenes of the play—the dim interior of the Roman galley ship. Then the wreck, with Ben Hur and the tribune struggling in the waves.

Then comes the most thrilling and realistic effect ever presented on the stage—the great chariot race. Two Roman chariots, each drawn by four horses, form the centre of the marvellous picture. The animals with far stretched necks and dilated nostrils run like mad, urged on by the whip of the charioteers—Ben Hur and his enemy, Messala. The wheels of the chariots rumble and away, now Ben Hur is ahead, now Messala, then Ben Hur and the race is ended.

The last scene is one of fitting beauty and impressiveness, revealing the Mount of Olivet, where a great multitude gather to greet the Nazarene and where the Savior performs the miracle of cleansing the lepers. Christ's personality is never represented in the flesh, but His presence is indicated by a shaft of pure white light reflected from the halo over His head.

To present the marvellous spectacle, no less than 850 people are required. In the chariot race eight horses are used, while four more are kept in training for emergencies.

The advance sale of seats opens Thursday morning, April 28th, at nine o'clock. Manager Wendelschafer of the Providence Opera House announces that all out-of-town orders, if accompanied by cash or money order, will be filled before the regular box office sale opens. This is for the accommodation of suburban patrons as reduced rates are announced on all railroads and a large attendance is expected from miles around.

A pretty story is told of the way in which Nathaniel Hawthorne, when he was consul at Liverpool, tested a Yankee boy. The boy had gone to the consul's office to beg for a passage back to his home. He had gone abroad to seek his fortune, and, not finding it, had become almost penniless.

He told a clerk's story, but the clerk who heard it doubted his truth. "You're not an American," he said to the boy; but the applicant for a passage to America persisted in waiting at the office until he saw Hawthorne himself.

At last the consul appeared, gave a quick glance at the boy and began to question him. "You want a passage to America?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said the boy eagerly. "And you say you're an American?" "Yes, sir."

"In what part of America were you born?" "The United States, sir."

"What State?" "New Hampshire, sir."

"What town?" "Exeter, sir."

Hawthorne waited a moment and then bent toward the boy. "Who told the best apple in your town?" he asked.

The boy's eyes shone, and the home-sick longing in them deepened. "Skin-milk Folson, sir?"

"It's all right," said Hawthorne to the clerk. "Give him his passage." And he shook the boy's hand, bade him Godspeed on his homeward way with much heartiness.—Youkers Stories.

"Hello, Noah!" cried a man as he swam to the side of the Ark; "let me get on board. By the way, this is a bad day for the race."

"What race?" said Noah enthusiastically. "Human race! Ha! ha!"

"That settles it. Any man who'd spring a joke as old as that deserves to drown!" and he pulled in the life-line. And it was still raining.—Youkers Stories.

"My dear," said Mrs. Cawker to her daughter, "when you are at Mrs. Cumso's this afternoon I hope you won't think of repeating that bit of gossip about Mrs. Gifford that Mrs. Fossick told us this afternoon."

"Why, mama?"

"Well, because it would be ungenerous and unkind, and I don't think Mrs. Gifford would like it told; and, besides, I want to tell it to Mrs. Cumso myself."—Smart Set.

The proboscis of the fly and the tongue of man and beast are furnished with numerous delicate hairs set in minute pits. These are perhaps connected with the organ of taste; but, though the exact locality of this sense in insects is uncertain, we know that the groups of cells in the tongue of animals called taste buds form in part the ends of the organ of taste. These vary in number, increasing in the higher animals. They are very close and exceedingly numerous in man, while the tongue of even the cow has some 80,000 taste buds.

It would be interesting to know whether each special taste excites a special group of nerves and that only, thus corresponding to the auditory nerves. These taste buds were discovered in 1847. Each one consists of two kinds of cells, one set forming an outer protective covering, through an opening in which project from five to ten of the true taste cells. Though important, they are not apparently an essential part of the organ, for birds and reptiles have none, but neither have they a keen sense of taste, except perhaps the parrot.—Chamberlain Journal.

Concerning the Letter "Y."

A writer in Science doubts that the letter "y" is a direct descendant from the Roman "y," which in the time of Cæsar was borrowed from the Greek alphabet to represent upslon in the translation of Greek names. The letter is only used, he says, as a vowel to transliterate upslon in loan words either direct from the Greek or indirectly through Latin or French. In a great majority of cases the English "y" is a nonconsonant corresponding in value with the continental "j." Along with the other Roman letters, "y" was adopted by the Anglo-Saxons from the Latin alphabet, with a value approximating to that of "i." In fact, he claims that there is not a direct descendant of the Anglo-Saxon "y" now in existence. The letter "j" in modern English words is, curiously enough, he claims, not a "j" at all, but a direct descendant of the Anglo-Saxon "g," which was the Roman "G" evolved by the Romans out of an earlier "C."

Nature's Curious Tree Law.

Let us observe a law common to all trees. First, neither the stems nor boughs of the maple, elm or oak taper except at the point where they fork. Whenever a stem sends forth a branch and a branch sends off a smaller bough, bud or stem, they remain the same in diameter, and the original stem will increase rather than diminish until its next branch starts. No bough, branch or stem ever narrows near its extremity except where it parts with a portion of its substance by sending off another branch or stem.

All trees are alike in this respect, and if all the boughs, branches, stems, buds and blossoms were combined and united without loss of space they would form a round log the same in size and diameter as the trunk from which they spring. This is one of nature's imperative laws and never fails to prove true.

A Poem.

Little Dorothy Perkins was usually a very truthful child. When she was not truthful, she was plausible.

Coming in from her walk one morning, she informed her mother that she had seen a Ben in the park.

No amount of permission or reasoning wavered her statement one hair's breadth, so at night, when she slipped down beside her knee, her mother said, "Ask God to forgive you for that Ben, Dorothy."

Dorothy hid her face for a minute; then she looked straight into her mother's eyes, with her own shining like stars, and said, "I did ask him, mamma, dearest, and he said: 'Don't mention it. Miss Perkins. That big dog has often fooled me.'"—New York Herald.

English Manners.

An English innkeeper was found in bed one morning with his throat badly cut. "Why did you do it?" they asked. He replied: "For amusement. I had nothing else to do."

This chimes in curiously with an old French epigram on English manners and customs: Here lies Sir John Pemmington of the Grange, Who hung himself one morning for a change.

A Mystery.

A very small boy was watching his mother sew whistles in her dress. "What are they, ma?" he asked. "Buttons," she replied.

"Whose?" continued the little fellow. "Mine," she answered.

He regarded her a minute in amazement and then asked solemnly, "How did you get 'em out?"

His Shady Observation.

Miss Jones (to Mr. Brown, who has survived three wives)—They must get kind of mixed up in heaven with so many Mrs. Browns about.

Mr. Brown—Oh, no; I calculate not. You see, now, they're all different shades of Brown.—Life.

A Failure.

"Yes, I consider my life a failure." "Oh, Henry, how sad! Why should you say that?" "I spend all my time making money enough to buy food and clothes, but the food disagrees with me, and my clothes don't fit."

Wiser.

Jerry—Is the world getting better? Jack—It's getting wiser. I have an awful time trying to borrow money.—Detroit Free Press.

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They return to their hotel after visiting the Smith Memorial in Fairmount Park.

FIND THE BOY WHO AIDED THEM.

Helping Him Along.

"Then there is such a thing as heart failure, is there, doctor?" said the handsome young fellow.

"Certainly," madam, responded the handsome young physician. "The records of the profession are full of it."

"It's a perfectly unnecessary disease, isn't it, doctor?"

On this hint he spoke.—Chicago Tribune.

Deeper Meaning.

"I went to the church fair last night, and I think I see a new meaning in that old adage now."

"What's that?"

"It's my idea that none but the brave have any business there."—Philadelphia Press.

Queer Way to Kill Fish.

Natives of the Torres strait have an original method of killing fish. In places where turtles and large fish are wont to congregate they erect platforms, and as soon as a great turtle or fish appears the man on the nearest platform throws a harpoon and almost invariably strikes the animal.

After this is done one of the other men jumps from his platform with a rope, which he fastens around the tail of the captured fish. One end of this rope remains tied to a platform, and thus the fish or turtle is soon safely secured. It is likely, however, to plunge about a good deal, and therefore those men who are within reach of the rope are obliged to take care that it does not trip them up with it.

Her Plan.

"I intend," she said, "to give in charity as much as I spend on dress. It's such a grand idea, so ennobling!"

"It's a good plan," he admitted. "I think you spend too much on dress anyway."

"What's that got to do with it?" she demanded.

"Why, you'll divide your wardrobe money, won't you?"

"Certainly not. I expect you to dole it."

Canada's Woods.

The impression that British North America is covered with valuable timber is fallacious. Black walnut, red cedar and white oak are not found north of Toronto. A line drawn from the city of Quebec to Saint Ste. Marie will designate the northern limit of beech, elm and birch. The north shore of Lake Superior will mark the northern boundary of sugar hard maple.

Ancient.

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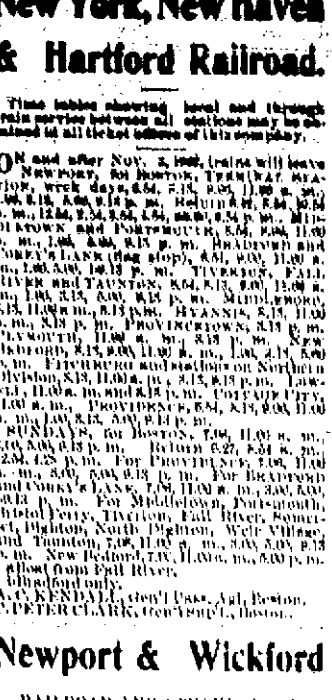
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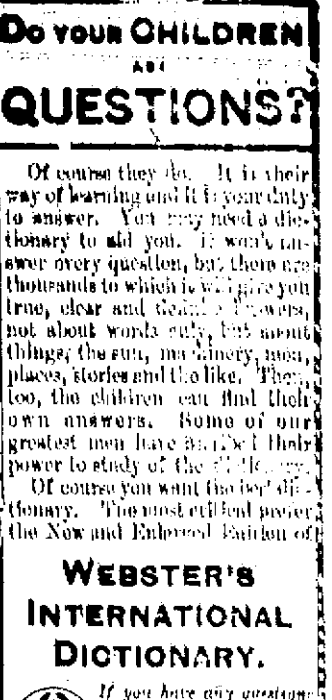
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